MOBILIZING AN ARMY.

MODERN WAYS OF EFFECTING IT IN THE SHORTEST TIME.

THE GERMAN SYSTEM EVERYWHERE ADOPTED-THE WORK OF THE GENERAL STAFF

AND ITS ATTENTION TO DETAIL. Close upon the rumors of war from Europe come the reports of the mobilization of the great armies, and much has been written on the subject which conveys a wrong impression as to the methods employed to bring the great bodies together and on a war footing. As a matter of fact, the mobilization of the armies of Germany, France, Russia, Austria or Italy has become a comparatively easy matter since the system invented by the Germans has been adopted.

Colonel Francis Vinton Greene, who has written much on the subject, and whose prize essay on "The Improvements in the Art of War" has attracted much favorable attention from men who occupy high places in military circles, said:

The system after which the great powers have fashioned their armies originated with the terms imposed by Napoleon on Prussia after the battle of Jena. By these terms Prussia was permitted to keep only 42,000 men in the army. This condition was lived up to faithfully, but Napoleon's plan said nothing as to the length of service. General Scharnhorst took advantage of the omission and invented a system by which a certain number of men could go home on furlough after four weeks' service and others would be conscripted to take their places, and these would be allowed to go on furlough, and by this system of enlisting men and keeping them in the service, whether on actual duty or on furlough, a large army soon grew up, so that in 1813, when Prussia struck back at Napoleon, it had 250,000 trained men and brought 170,000 into the field.

"The fundamental principle of the system is the universal Hability to military service during a certain period, beginning with twenty years of age. Men are selected by lot every year to fill up the ranks, and all must serve twelve years. The time is divided so that a man has two years' service in the ranks, five years in the reserve and five years in the Landwehr or second reserve. That is in Germany, and it is the same in the other military countries except as to detail. Thus, in Russia the time of service is twenty years, six years in the ranks, nine years in the reserve and five years in the second reserve.

"Depots, or feeders, are also established, from which depleted bodies may receive reinforcements and be kept up to their normal strength The real advantages of the system were shown by Germany in the war of 1866 and again in 1870, and its adoption by France after the reorganization of the army showed that it had impressed favorably the Power which it had ruined.

"The men who are in the reserve class ar liable to be called at any moment; they are enrolled and a part of certain regiments, the depots or congregating points for which are known to every man. Mobilization consists simply in calling in this reserve force, furnishing them the necessary equipments and dispatching them with the officers who are kept in reserve for that purpose to the regiments where they belong. Most of the officers are with the colors or in active service, but the great mass of privates is 'n the reserve, ready at a few hours' notice to increase the regiments to their war footing proportions. When the reserve goes to the front a certain number of officers are left force in case the Landwehr should be needed, and when that body is called upon to go to the front it is brought together as readily as the younger and more numerous first reserve.

"The great purpose accomplished by this sys tem of expansive armies is to enable a State to put into the field in a short space of two weeks a vast array of trained soldiers, while in time of peace it maintains only a comparatively small portion of them under pay and unproductive. It eas only two weeks after the declaration of war in 1870 when nearly 500,000 German soldiers advanced in a body across the French frontier, and that is the measure of time that the Continental Powers can count upon to be

To demonstrate the rapidity with which a great army may be mobilized, Colonel Greene read from his work on the subject:

"At the outbreak of the war of 1866 the Prussian Army in active service numbered 210,000 men. Mobilization was ordered on May 3, and six weeks later the active army had been increased to 326,000 men, in addition to depot and garrison troops, whose numbers, it is stated, carried the total to 600,000 men under arms. Of these not less than 230,000 were brought to the field of Sadowa on July 3, and these inflicted such an overwhelming defeat on the Austrians as to cause them to sue for peace at once. The war lasted less than three months, only six weeks of which were devoted to active opera-

"In 1870 the armies of the States composing the present German Empire numbered in all 382,568 men present with the colors. The order for mobilization was given on July 15, and two weeks later there were concentrated on the Rhine three armies numbering 440,000 men. On August 15 the effective total of men under arms was 1,183,389, of whom 650,000 were at the front, 230,000 in the depots and 300,000 on home service. The French armies were outnumbered.

defeated and captured in bulk.

'In 1877 the Russian field army numbered 507,500 men and was capable of expansion to 1,380,000. Only two-thirds of the field army was mobilized, and this furnished during the winter of 1877-78 a force of about 900,000 men, winter of 1811-18 a force of about 900,000 men, of whom 525,000 were at the front and the rest on the communication or garrison service. The Turkish armies were outnumbered and defeated, and three-fourths of them were captured."

"And how is all this accomplished?" Colonel

Greene was asked.
"Through what is known as the general staff—a body composed of the best officers in the realm. The general staff not only keeps records realm. The general staff not only keeps records of the army and its various grand divisions as to the active and furlough or reserve men, but is posted on all matters pertaining to the armies of other nations, so far as they are obtainable. Anticipating wars, there are plans of campaigns with all nations, even with those from whom there never was any sign of trouble. These plans are not of a superficial nature, but thorough in every detail. In the German general staff in particular they are kept up to date in every respect. All railroads and postroads are kept under strict observation, and all improvements are noted. It is known how many employes every railroad has, and everything pertaining to its rolling stock, roadbed, bridges and depots is as familiar to the general staff as to depots is as familiar to the general staff as to the railroad officers.

the railroad officers.
"Every detail as to transportation of troops, horses, artillery and wagens to any point is made and filed away ready for use at a momade and filed away ready for use at a mo-ment's notice; the officers who are to command at the various points have been agreed upon, and in the case of a death another is immediate-ly substituted, and so a man may have had an important command for years without knowing important command for years without knowing it simply because the contingency did not arise. There is hardly a complication requiring the moving of troops which has not been anticipated by the officers of the general staff, and for that reason the mobilization of a great army at the present time is a less difficult matter than it was before the present system was brought into use."



HELPING HAND. "Here, cook, you dropped a sausage-I just bit off my reward for finding it.-(Fliegende Blätter, THE REALTY MARKET.

PROSPECT OF AN UNUSUALLY ACTIVE BUILDING SEASON.

There was more activity in real estate the last week. For one thing, there were large purchases of property for improvement as soon as spring opens, and the general opinion was that the coming building season would be an unusually active one. There were many transfers of business parcels, and the inquiry for dwellings and apartmenthouses was good. Prices in the main were satisfactory. The transactions in the week by private centract reported by brokers included the follow-

factory. The transactions in the week by prentaged reported by brokers included the following:

Bingham Brothers, the builders, purchased from Joseph B. Tompkins the building plot, 76.8x100, at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fifth-st., free and clear, for about \$9.000. They gave in exchange the Heights, an apartment-house on the south side of One-hundred-and-fifty-second-st., extending from St. Nicholas Place to St. Nicholas-ave., 24.3x108.10x31.3; also the two five-story fire-proof flathouses, each 32.8x90x160.11, on the north side of One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st., 20 feet west of Park-ave. The valuation put upon the Heights is \$90.000, and it is mortgaged for \$0.000. The two flathouses in One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st. are mortgaged for the same amount, and are put in at about \$70.000. Bingham Brothers will improve the Riverside Drive plot at once.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for Isaac A. Van Bonil to a Mr. Jackson No. 124 West Ninety-first-st., a five-story limestone and brick front apartment-house. The Washington Life Insurance Company sold two five-story flathouses in East One-hundred-and-hitrd-st., each on a plot \$2x100.11. No. 35 has been sold to M. Smithers and No. 61 to H. Scheideberg.

Mrs. Mary Cervante purchased from Thomas Moloney No. 112 West One-hundred-and-thrity-fourth-st., a five-story flathouse, '2x89.11, giving in part hayment No. 54 East One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st., a three-story dwelling, 18.3x100.11.

J. Clarence Davies & Co., sold for Henry Miller a three-story frame house, on lot 2xx100, on the north side of One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st., for about \$6,000, to Patrick Hughes.

Albert Gillesple bought the five-story brownstone apartment-house No. 64 West One-hundred-and-initi-st., between Columbius-ave, and Central Park West, from the builder, Alexander Cameron, for about \$25,000.

west, 1700 about Especial and the Christian Stark estate the plot, with frame houses, on the east side of Third-ave., 150 feet north of Rose-st., 50x187, running through to Bergen-ave., with frontage in both avenues.

age in both avenues. John D. Crimmins purchased from Bridget C. John D. Crimmins purchased from Bridget C. Kane the entire block, including about twenty-seven city lots, lying between First-ave, and the East River and East Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth sts., together with the water-front, for \$175,000. Townsend & Mahan were the brokers. A large power-house for the Second-ave, road will be built on the plot, and the yards will also be situated there.

Townsend & Manna West Potentials on the plot, and the yards will also be situated there.

The large Richfield apartment-house, at Nos. 25, 237, 239 and 241 West Forty-third-st., a seven-story brick fireproof building, on a plot 75 feet front by 169 deep, was sold by Mrs. Rosina Vollhart to an investor for about \$169,009.

Henry Corn sold through T. S. Clarkson & Co. to the McCready estate Nos. 141 and 143 Fifth-ave., between Twentieth and Twenty-first sts., a new tenstery stone and brick fireproof building, on a plot 48x90 feet. The estate gives in part payment the five-story brick storage warehouse, on a plot 100x 122, at the northeast corner of West and Beach sts.; also No. 20 West Third-st., a six-story brick building, on a plot 49x75 feet.

Lalor & Beringer sold to Myer Foster, for Albert Wagner, the six-story building at No. 79 Nassaust, near Fulton-st. The seller bought the property in May last for \$122,000, and has since spent a considerable sum in remodelling and rebuilding it for offices and store purposes. Mr. Wagner takes in part payment the two four-story apartment-houses Nos. 118 and 129 East Ninety-third-st., 6x101.

Mandelbaum & Lewine bought the old building at Nos. 532, 534 and 556 West Thirty-eighth-st., 300 feet east of Eleventh-ave, and running through to Thirty-seventh-st., on a plot 5x200.

Miss Anna L. Lavingstone and Mrs. Mary L. Harrison sold to Charles H. Russell No. 244 Lexington-ave., a private dwelling. 20x6x100, for about \$2,000.

Miss Anna L. Lavingstone and Mrs. Mary L. Harrison sold to Charles H. Russell No. 244 Lexington-ave., a private dwelling. 20x6x100, for about \$2,000.

M. L. and C. Ernest and Max Marx sold to Jacob Hess the plot, \$7,6x104.], on the south side of One-hundred-and-eighty-third-st., 172 feet west of Amsterdam-ave., for about \$20,000. The buyer will erect at once a rew of six brick private dwellings. Jennie Conklin, of Santa Clara, N. Y., sold to Max Marx, for about \$20,000. In the buyer will erect at once a rew of six brick private dwellings. Jennie Conklin,

through to One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st., 48
feet west of Convent-ave.
Barnett & Co. sold to Max Steiner, for a Mr.
Lightiffer, No. 143 West One-hundred-and-twentiethst., a three-story brownstone private dwelling, 15x
56x109 feet, on private terms.
Frederick Zittel sold for George C. Edgar's Sons
& Co., the builders, No. 20 West Eighty-eighth-st., a
four-story private dwelling, 20x80x100 feet, on private terms.
The Frenck L. Ecology

terms.
e Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Lelth lienn, the builders, the four-story American ment limestone dwelling, 16x55x100, at No. 119 t One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st., to a Mrs.

basement limestome dwelling, 16x55x100, at No. 113
West Ome-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-st, to a Mrs.
Pease, on private terms.
Stabler & Smith sold for David Christie, a builder, to Thomas O'Connor. No. 122 West One-hundred-and-inith-st., a five-story three family apartment-house, 25x5x100, for about \$25,500.

Henry T. Cutter has sold through D. Kempner & Son No. 647 West Forty-second-st., a four-story brick building, 21x50x100, to a Mr. Meyers.

Philip Goerlitz purchased from David Gutmann No. 242 East Fifty-first-st., a three-story dwelling, on a plot 20x100.5. The seller bought the parcel in December last from Gustav Kalski, who paid \$15,006 for it in January, 1896.

William Spence sold No. 22 Pearl-st., extending to No. 22 Bridge-st., 24x6x8x35.1x96.4, for about \$55,000.

The seller paid \$58,000 for the property in 1885.

J. H. Fleish bought from Mrs. Cameron the handsome four-story private dwelling, 20,11xx5x100, at the southwest corner of Mount Morris-ave, and one-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., for about \$55,000. J. B. Ketcham was the broker. The parcel was sold in foreclosure in May last for \$15,000.

Mrs. Emil Goldner sold No. 917 Brook-ave., a four-story brick flathouse, on a plot 25x100, at \$15,000.

Mrs. Emil Goldner sold for Dr. J. J. Williams the three-story and basement brownstone private dwell-at No. 2,065 Madison-ave.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. sold for Colonel O. H. P. Archer, the three-story, high-stoop, brownstone

at No. 2,665 Madison-ave.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. sold for Colonel O. H. P. Archer, the three-story, high-stoop, brownstone private dwelling at No. 167 West Forty-eighth-st., 16.8 feet front, oy 50.2 feet deep, on private terms. William Rosenzweig sold to Irving Bachrach, for J. L. Buttenweiser, the new skx-story apartment-house, 25x189x100, at No. 50 Stanton-st., on private terms.

terms.
Stabler & Smith sold for E. Ellery Anderson No.
28 West Ninetieth-st., a three-story and high-stoop
private dwelling, on a plot 20x50x10, for about
28x600.

W. Fisher sold for Henry Rothschild, to Stolzen-burger brothers, the southeast corner of Madison-ave, and One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st., a five-story flathouse, 25.11x85x9, on private terms. Slawson & Hobbs sold for A. L. Jacobs, to a Mrs. Lindsley, No. 214 West Seventy-second-st., a four-story, high-stoop stone dwelling, size 25x60x166, for 375,000.

\$75,009.

R. H. Cammann & Co. and Douglas Robinson sold for Mrs. Fannie Robinson No. 73 Murray-st., a five-story iron-front building, lot 25x100, on private

terms.
Charles E. Schuyler & Co. seld for Mrs. H. G.
Tobey the house No. 203 West Seventieth-st., 17x60x
160. The terms are not disclosed.
H. C. Senior sold for John Healy to a client for investment No. 258 West One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., a five-story single flathouse, 18.9x75x169, for \$20,000.

for \$20,000.

Mrs. Guidet sold the four-story high-stoop private dwelling, on a plot 25x100 feet, at No. 41 Park-ave., to Dr. Joseph S. Bosworth for about \$2,500, and Dr. Bosworth sold his private residence, at No. 25 West Forty-sixth-st., to a third party whose identity is withheld.

Forty-sixth-st., to a third party whose identity is withheld.
Slawson & Hobbs sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Scriven Clark to Robert Wallace and Peter Wagner, builders, the two lots, 50x102.2 feet, on the south side of West Elighty-fifth-st., beginning 300 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of Central Park West and Eighty-fifth-st., on private terms. The hulders will immediately begin the erection of three five-story American basement houses on the plot.

Mandelbaum & Lewins bought from the Bible Society No. 114 Macdougal-st., a house and lot, 55x100. The terms are not made public.

Following is the record of conveyances, mortgages and buildings projected in New-York the last week, compared with the corresponding week in 1856:

1896. 1897. Feb. 14—20, Feb. 11—18, inclusive, inclusive, Amount involved.

Amount involved.

Number nominal.

Number Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, omitting new annexed district (ac 1895).

Amount involved.

Number nominal.

Number Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, including new annexed district.

Amount involved.

Number nominal.

Total number of conveyances, January 1 to date.

Total amount of conveyances, January 1 to date. \$106,880 \$120,084 1.925

| Number of buildings | 44 | 48 | 48 | Estimated cost. | 2 180,650 | 42 505,560 | Total number of buildings | January | 394 | 506 | Total amount of buildings | January | 1 to date. | 510,556,325 | 512,128,300 |

"TEXTILE AMERICA." Max Jägerhuber, well known as a newspaper

man and an authority on the textile industries, has projected a new publication entitled "Textile America." It will comprise a weekly news edition, with separate news bulletins for each branch of the textile industries; a monthly technical edition treating of textile art, technology and economics, and written by scientific experts, and a quarterly album of textile designs, drawn in famous European stellers, for the use of manufacturers. The news service will supply market reports of raw materials and manufactured textile products in every important source of supply throughout the world. The paper will be published by the Textile America Publishing Company, at Grand and Mercer sts. G. Herbert Cheney is president, C. H. Biglow secretary and Simon L. Bernheimer treasurer. The paper will be under the general directin of Mr. Jägerhuber. man and an authority on the textile industries, has

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

GREECE, CRETE, MACEDONIA AND THE TURK

PROFESSOR WHEELER'S VIEWS ON THE CON-FLICT BETWEEN THE CIVILIZATION OF THE OCCIDENT AND THE BARBARISM OF THE ORIENT.

Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Cornell University, delivered an address last evening before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at the Savoy Hotel, His subject was "Greece and the Eastern Ques-Following is the principal portion of the address:

tion. Following is the planetapa possess address:

A body of blue sea water 400 miles long from north to south, 150 wide from east to west, dotted with peaks of half-submerged mountains, bounded on the east by Asia Minor, on the north by Macedonia and Thrace, on the west by Greece and almost dyked in at the south by the 150 miles length of narrow, mountainous Crete, that is the Aegean, inevitably and persistently a tract wherein politics churn and the world's history makes.

To-day it is the southern dyke-wall Crete which is the centre of the great world's political interest. All the heart and patriotism of little Greece have gone forth with the little white squadron and its heloved leader the stalwart Prince George, on its mission of protection and rescue to this sorely yeard land of Minos and Rhadsmanthos and Zeus, it is, indeed, a mission of knight errantry. You may call it sentimental politics. The sentiment of kinship of blood and kinship of faith is at the bottom of it. The Greeks have seen their own people suffering under the yoke of an allen race and an allen faith. The cold, practical necessities of diplomatic politics have for two generations rudely held sentiment in check. At last it has



BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER.

burst the barriers, and in defiance of the practical judgment of international politics the little squadron and little Greece face the consolidated power of Europe and sally forth to the reacue. It is too late for the Powers to combine and shut them up in the harbor of the Piraeus, as they did a few years since. They are now at large, They are a feeble force. The navies of England and France and Austria can easily blow them of the face of the sea, but not their protest. They have acted, the protest is registered. The public moral sense of the world is now to be reckoned with. Arbitrary action on the part of the Powers and by the sheer use of force will not be easily tolerated.

The Eastern question is therefore reopened. And when the Eastern question is reopened all the world is concerned. Bussia is concerned, because

it affects her route to the sea and, what is more, her relations to England in Asia. Austria is conher relations to England in Asia. Austria is more, her relations to England in Asia. Austria is concerned because it affects her prospects amony the Balkan States at her southeast. France is concerned because it affects her commercial ambitions in the Orient, her claims in Africa, her route to the East and the interests of her great ally. Germany, though Bismarck has said the Eastern question is not worth the bones of one Pomeranian grenadier, is yet actively concerned, because of her relations to Russia and France. England is concerned because of Russia and her life and death interest as the maintainer of a world-empire in the Suez Canal. All, the colonial interests in Southern Asia and in Affica are concerned. International politics all over the world, whatever the apparent issue and hashitat, are resolvable into some form of the Eastern question and stand in some sensitive connection with this great political storm-centre of the world, the Aegean and the Bosporus. America is well isolated and self-absorbed, but the great question it is now considering, that of the international arbitration treaty, is most delicately articulated with the Eastern question in its larger bearings.

How should a little State like Greece, practically bankrupt in its finances, with a population of only 2,000,000 and a territory only half the size of New-York, avail to affect interests of so wide a reach by interfering in the affairs of an island only a half larger than Long Island? The answer is a question of geography and of history as interpreted by geography.

I have just had the good fortune to spend a year on the borderland between the East and the West. One who has stood by the Straits of Salamis and wandered over the battlefield of Marathon and consted out among the Greek Islands that dot the Aegean and entered in at the Dardanelles, dis-

Eastern question haunts the history of civilized mankind.

The Eastern question is not a question of to-day nor of yesterday. When European history first began to be written it was already there. It was there before there was any Russia or any Turkey or any England. It indeed created the ancient nationality Greece, so far as such nationality ever existed. Greece sprang into being as a nationality out of its discordant elements to face the Eastern question. It is not a question about who shall have Constantinople. That is a phase of a greater question, which one must understand in order to have propeg perspective in this mere phase of the question. It is a question which in its reality concerns the perennial antithesis between Occidentalism and Orientalism, and which in its practical statement for us and ours means this. Who is to lead, who is to champion, who is to represent Occidentalism in its dealings and in its conflicts inevitable with Orientalism?

OCCIDENT ANL ORIENT.

OCCIDENT AND ORIENT.

That is what I call the greater Eastern question When one crosses the Aegean, which is at one part only 100 miles broad, or crosses the Bosrich, flowing down out of the Black Ses, and comes to the shores of Asia Minor, one becomes aware that he has passed out of one world into another world. He has passed out of the Occident into the Orient, and where the boundary is to-day, a boundary that every one feels who passes it, there it was of yore, fixed as by the decree of fate. Who has crossed that boundary has left the active and ambitioned Occident and has entered into the vast, dreamy, passive, timeless, stalistic Orient.

The contrast between those two things, Occidentalism and Orientalism, you cannot mistake.

The West is full of creation, progress, restlessness, achievement, failure, disappointment, exultation; the East abounds in quietism, resignation and blisaful stagnation.

Those are the great outlines of the difference, but they are outlines which force an absolute

Those are the great outlines of the difference, but they are outlines which force an absolute frontier through life, through the nations of men. That frontier now has stood all these ages in its most marked form right there at the Aegean and great Bosporus, and along that frontier line the great conflicts between Occidentalism and Orientalism have over and over again been fought out. Over that frontier influences have gone from one to the other. Greece stands there at the gateway, and whatever comes from Asia to Europe comes through it. This is the lesson of early European civilization: Will, force, empire came down from the north; refinement and civilization moved back in the reverse of their track.

THE WAVE OF ISLAMISM.

The reaction from Alexander's onslaught upor the East came late, but it came strong. It came in the form of Islam. Mahometanism is inspired Orientalism; it is Orientalism set on fire. On cam-Islam in a mighty tide, seeming, as it were, to have ander's onslaught a thousand years before, as well as from having been pent up under that tremendous pressure which the Roman Empire urged upon it for so long. It came on in a terrible tidal wave, swept across Northern Africa, across Spain, haif across France, all over Asia Minor, up into the map of Europe to the gates of Vienna and buried old Greece under a terrible slavery for centuries.

That was the reverse tide. The reaction set in long ago. Spain was long since cleansed. This century has done noble work in cleansing. The Balkan States have been freed Greece since the twenties has been free. The Sick Man of Constantinopic, more accurately termed the Grent Assassin, lingers there by slender footing. He stays where he is by the sufferance of the Powers, or rather as the Persian Empire stood—namely, so long as the Greeks could not agree among themselves about the lendership of Occidentalism. That is what we are waiting for now. Who is to be the leader of Occidentalism in these last years of the inheteenth century?

WHO WILL BE THE CHAMPION? ander's onslaught a thousand years before, as well

WHO WILL BE THE CHAMPION?

Who is to be the champion of Occidentalism in he twentieth centucy? This is the practical form which the greater Eastern question is stated to us now. Is such a champion to be found among the nations which now surround the Aegean and

PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

LORD FREDERIC HAMILTON AND SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT MARCH NUMBER NOW READY. PRICE, 25 CENTS. CONTENTS.

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Description of the Communication of

cipal Railways, etc. THE CASE OF THE REVEREND MR. TOOMEY. by S. B. T. THE CASE OF THE REVEREND MR. 100 S. B. T.

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THE HUMOURS OF THE MONTH. With Diagram.

EXQUISITELY ILLUSTRATED BY THE LEADING NEW-YORK, THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY: Toronto, The Toronto News Co.; Montreal, The Montreal News Co.

outside the people, and not immanent, a power within the people. Herela lies the application of the Occidental-Oriental antithesis to political inwithin the people. Herein her the applications.

Turkey, though thoroughly Oriental in its political institutions.

Turkey, though thoroughly Oriental in its political ideas, maintains its place on Occidental soil because the forces of Occidentalism cannot agree among themselves as to leadership. It is a stranded wreck left high and dry beyond the seawall by a receding tidal wave, but no one clears it away, because the land is in litigation.

Among the various peoples and races whom the fate of history has assigned to Turkish sway are the Armenians. Though their proper district is a province in Northeastern Asia Minor they are found scattered all through the Orient, nearly a quarter of a million of them living in Constantinople alone, and constituting nearly a quarter of its population. The Turkish Empire, however, in its lack of sense for what we may call distributed government, has no place for their individuality in its scheme. They are to the Turks, as far as they possess individuality and the tendency to use it, simply a plague spot in the Empire. It must be admitted that the Armenians are not an easy people to get on with. They are distinguished by an energy, business and fondness for acquisition that is almost super-Occidental. They are selfish, personally unattractive and strikingly lacking in traits of nobility and self-respect. The average Armenian is unquestionably of sharp intelligence so far as small things go. The sayings that it takes ten Jews to outwit one Greek and ten Greeks to outwit one Armenian. They are unquestionably extremely irritating to the quietistic, resigned, fatalistic Turk. The two have little in common. The Armenian is clearly a pestilent fellow and the Turk has decided to get rid of him. The Armenian is a persistent source of unrest. He is a "kicker." What they do with "kickers" in the Occidental scheme of things is to vote them down. The Turk knows no other way than to club them down, cut their heads out, or sink them in the Sea of Marnora. He is applying the triune recipe wit Turkey, though thoroughly Oriental in its political

CRETE'S DESIRES AND DESERTS

Crete deserves, at least, autonomy. Autonomy a possible solution. Such autonomy has been ac-corded the island of Samos and the Libanon provnces, and is said to work satisfactorily. The opulation undoubtedly desires annextion to Greece. A few days ago the Greek flag was carried on to its shores and Greek soldiery assumed the protection of the inhabitants. The stories we have received of the enthusiasm with which this oppressed and suffering people greeted the appearance of their deliverers constitute a touching appeal to every heart in Christendom in which

received of the enthusiasm with which this oppressed and suffering people greeted the appearance of their deliverers constitute a touching appeal to every heart in Christendom in which abides a love of liberty—that love of liberty which teaches that a people has the right to a government whose sources and ultimate sanctions are from within itself.

To the mird of the Turk the Greek is what the Armenian is—a nulsance. Their theory of government has no solution for their problems except utter subjugation or extermination. Similar conditions exist in the coast districts of Macedonia and in Epirus, though in the latter the discontent is not so acute or so well formulated. In both, the prevailing population is Greek, and the language, even of the Mussulman, in the latter. Greek. The unnaturalness of the situation teaches that postponement of a settlement can only be temporary. These districts represent areas still half submerged in the stagment-pools of Islam's retreating tide. No fresh wave is coming. The sooner they are drained off and returned to tillage the better for the world Still the selfish cowardice of the Powers hesitates. The greatest apprehension attaches to any consideration of any change whatsoever in the existing status. The moment the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire in Europe begins, a long list of long filed claims must be considered. They are unwilling to proceed discemeal. They are unwilling to proceed decemeal. They are now the fourth the population of Constantinopic itself is Greek. Now that the Greek state has been created, it constitutes a rendezvous and point d'appui for the sentiment of nationality among the scattered millions of Greek blood and language. The Greek nation itself is hankrupt. The land offers no g

Among the small States of the Balkan Peninsula, Bulgaria is now the one developing most rapidly in strength and prestige. She has become the rival with greedy eyes toward Macedonia, whose inland population is Slavic, but whose coast population is Greek. They both have in mind the remote thought concerning the ultimate disposition of Constantinople. It has been the dream of Greek politicians for generations, the so-called grande idée, that some day Constantinople would be restored to Greek possession. But Bulgaria is on the high road, and behind is the solid push of Panslavism. Bulgaria is now reconciled with Servia and Montenegro, and by the formal act of allowing the baptism of the Crown Prince into the Eastern Church sealed her acceptance of Russia's headship. As the Prince of Bulgaria said on the occasion of the Prince of Bulgaria said on the occasion of the baptism: "I turn my face toward the East." All the Balkan States, with the exception of Rumania, have, therefore, now virtually accepted the suzerainty of Russia. Rumania, in her isolation, has re-established friendly relations with Greece.

Austria, of all the great Powers, fears most acutely the reopening of the Eastern question at this juncture. The Slavie-Balkan States, consolidated now under Russia's protection, interpose between her and the Aegean a solid wall. It has been her eager ambition to secure a port on the Aegean (Salonikh) and a right of way to it. She has now no chance. Any dislodgement of conditions in the Orient at this time could bring her no good, and only relative injury.

Germany utilizes her influence as a power apparstantinople. It has been the dream of Greek poll-

no chance. Any dislodgement of conditions in the Orient at this time could bring her no good, and only relative injury.

Germany utilizes her influence as a power apparantly in Russia's interest, so far as the Eastern question is concerned. Direct interest she seems to have none. But she has a great interest in retaining the friendship of Russia. She stands between the upper and nether millstones of France and Russia. If both are hostile she is lost. It is, therefore, her policy to trade the interests of the East for Russian favors. The failure of England's effort a year ago to extort reforms from the Sultan—the flasco of Salishury and Saloniki—was due more or less directly to Germany's duplicity. Germany played secretiv Russia's game, with the result that Turkey became a province of Russia.

This brings us to Russia. What power is there in the neighborhood of Constantinople competent to enter in and possess it? Is it Greece? Her historical claim is good. Constantinople is an old Greek town. One-quarter or one-third its present population is Greek. The tidal wave that put the Turk in possession dispossessed Greeks. It is historical justice that, with the retreat of the wave and the re-establishment of Occidentalism. Greece or Greeks should return to their right. But this is a dream of the past. Greece is not strong enough. The day is past when little, shrunken, larren Greece can support a people to lead the world, or even to assert

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a place among the leaders. Constantinople must needs belong to or be controlled by a leader. RUSSIA'S STEADY GAINS.

Russia seems to-day the destined possessor. She position kept her out. England's prestige in the Orient has just now suffered severe loss by the collapse of her Armenian policy. Russia has made steady gains. The Slavic-Balkan States are her steady gains. The Slavic-Balkan States are her children, first by moral claims, for she freed them; now by formal diplomatic recognition. They are closing in steadily about Constantinople. Turkey herself has become virtually a Russian province. Russia has, besides, a natural geographic claim. So great a power as that cannot be cooped up away from the seaboard. The Bosporus is her natural exit. She is a great world power bestriding Europe and Asia. France and China, as well as Turkey, are her allies, almost her provinces. She is immensely strong in her position with her back against the ice of the North, and no enemy to menace her there but the Poiar bears. She is strong for diplomatic aggression, because her whole power can be swing by a single hand. Safa is her position, unmenaced from the rear she has only to bide her time, and, as occasion offers, to push forward. She is strong furthermere in a certain sympathy her semi-barbarism has with that of the border peoples of Asia. The peoples of the East always prefer the Russian to the Englishman. The Englishman they find to be blunt. They think him harsh and selfish. They think him blunt, chiefly because he tells the truth. Russian diplomacy understands the Oriental use of language. Language is used by the Oriental for the purpose of producing kindly feeling or inducing another mortal to see things as you do, but certainly not for the purpose of reporting upon objective verities. It is a mechanism for recorting upon the greater subjective verities. The Englishman is not liked, though England is everywhere lighly respected, feared and trusted.

Constantinople has been for the last dezen years systematically fortified against the English to children, first by moral claims, for she freed them; now by formal diplomatic recognition. They are

though England is everywhere highly respected, feared and trusted.

Constantinople has been for the last dezen years systematically fortified against the English to the west, not against Russia to the east. A Russian army can enter Constantinople at will. I know that when the question of foreing the Dardanelles with an English fleet was agitated last winter the English naval authorities estimated that on the infectent ships lying at Saloniki six must be sacrificed to do it. The cards have been stacked for Russia.

It looks to-day as if the ultimate occupation of Constantinople by Russia were a foregone conclusion.

What has England

consisting to the consistent of the control of the con

ANGLO-SAXON OR SLAV? In severe contrast with Russia, England stands

in political isolation, a grand isolation, strong not by alliances, but in and by her own intelligence, rectitude and Anglo-Saxon grit. Within the last five years England has made up her mind that the years England has made up her mind that she must be strong enough, if necessary, to face all Europe single-handed. Within that time her navy has been doubled in strength. Within the next two years her army will be. She is preparing for an inevitable conflict. That conflict concerns this question. Who is to be the leader and champion of Occidentalism in the twentieth century? Shell it be the Anglo-Saxon or the Slav?

Has Russia the natural right to be the leader of Occidentalism? Occidentalism grounds itself in the right of the individual personality and the inEnropean Advertisements.

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CHAMPS-ELYSEES BRANCH

dividual community to find the law of its act its own purposes of being. Russia represent ernment from above and from outside. It consolidation, not distribution of government pushes its interests by appeal to the unreby use of decelt. The English Emptre, its ask in may be in its apparent organization, is virtue of reliance on the immanent governing to said: "The law is within them."

The world is arraying itself in two great a Russia spans the north from China to France guiding the foreign policy of termany, in the last decisions Northern Asia and all except England and Italy. England spansons and holds in a mysterious bond of minterest and guaranteed justice the diversess and holds in a mysterious bond of minterest and guaranteed justice the diversence possibly greatly overestimated. The which hold her emptre together might under the testing of adversity. Those which British Emptre together would attempte thanetal difficulties which Russia would fine event of a great struggle are an elemptreat weakness in her singulation. England sources are unlimited, infinitely varied are supplied. The power of the British Emptre is now organized has never been called to it believe it to be charmously underrated. The battle is being arrayed. The prize tory is the source for which the battle was old on the field of Charonea—the leadership cidentalism. It may not, we trust it will a battle of arms. It may well become a of latent forces. Whatever its farm, it what the divided against itself. The question pending in the Sanote at Washington is a cuent part of the great based of Occidental rightee started to lead in the establishment of as dental principle for the Armenian issue she Anglo-Saxondom divided against itself and started to lead in the establishment of an dental principle for the Armenian issue she Anglo-Saxondom divided against tiself and started to lead in the establishment of an dental principle for the Armenian issue she Anglo-Saxondom divided against tiself and started to lead in the establishment of an dental pr

set out to face the world. In the arbitration treats the Angle-Saxon race will say to itself: "We will not spend our strength in fighting each other." In the Venezuelan settlement England says to the United States: "We leave you to fuffil your mission as representing the Angle-Saxon spirit in the New World. We shall not be hampered in rulinling ours in the Old." That mission means what, by and large, has in the East happened wherever English sway has gone: Equal Justice shall be guaranteed to weak and strong. The weak shall not have less rights because they are weak or the strong more rights because they are weak or the strong more rights because they are weak or the strong more rights because they are law because they are men. The law shall have the law because they are men. The law shall saverned Government shall find its sanctions in expressing the nurposes and interests of the community see erned. Equal justice, personal rights, distribute government, immanency of law; this is the Occi dental idea which the Angle-Saxon spirit offers of contantinople or who shall control the Sara Canawho shall command the Pass of Thermopy is or who shall control the Sara Canawho shall control the concerns the habitable globe, but it is no essent the same old question. If in the modern form the same old question if in the modern form the free desolate, while her ideas have gone fut wick and shedding their light through the lamps, which her desolate, while her ideas have gone fut into the great world following the course of into the great wo